ENTIRE WINTER STOCK

Must be Sold by March 1.

WHOLESALE PRICES

\$6, \$5, and \$4 PANTS.

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\$9, \$8, \$7, \$6.50 PANTS,

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And if you are in the slightest de-

O'Clock.

BIERMAN HEIDELBERG& O.

Herald Building, Broadway, Bway and Ann St. Just B.low 29th St.

TRYING PRESIDENT BLAUT.

and Terminer.

to a false statement of the condition of the

Madison Square Bank, consisted of putting in

the report in question and identifying his

signature to the oath. In opening the case Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis

said that Blaut knew that at the date of the

increase of the bank's capital stock in 1891,

\$180,000 in the notes of subscribers had been

accepted as payment for the stock described

in the report of that date as paid up; and that

on the date of the last report in 1893, \$160,000

of these notes remained, as they have still re-

mained, unpaid.
Superintendent Preston of the Banking De-

partment identified the sworn report made to the department and also the report of the

Bank Examiner on the actual assets and lia-

blilties of the bank. He also identified the

certificate of 1801, authorizing the bank to in-crease its capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and the quarterly report of June, 1801, to the

elegraphed to Chicago that it was doubtful

whether 3,000,000 bushels stored in New York

wheat. The remainder of the big stock at

BUPT. SCHLOMANN'S BUICIDE. Found Sitting Dead in His Buggy in a Sta-ble with His Wrist Cut.

Prudential Life Insurance Company, was found

sitting upright in his buggy in a stable at 47

lived with his wife and three children

at 05 Pillings street. He was last seen on Wednesday morning when he bade his wife an affectionate good by and promised to be back at noon, so as to take her out in a sleigh. When he failed to return by night Mrs. Schlomann went among friends.

Reception to Commander-in-Chief Adams.

A Blied Woman Sate Her Bress on Pire.

blind widow, in trying to light a fire in her

Mr. Bland Fails to Secure a Quorum to Support His Motion to Close Bebate on His Seigntorage Bill-A Proposition to Light the Liberty Status With the Income of the Boats that Run to the Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The public proceedlags in the Senate to-day occupied half an heur's time only, and were mainly confined to he presentation of remonstrances against the Wilson Tariff bill. The only point outside of such routine matters was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), equesting the Fresident to transmit to the spate all reports and all despatches from Minister Willis, and especially the despatch emmunicating a letter from President Dole cifying certain charges against the confact of Mr. Willia. This letter, Mr. Hoar said, was published in all the morning papers tofar, but he wanted it to be officially communisted. A joint resolution was passed for the ppointment of Andrew D. White as one of the cents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The session of the House to-day was practisally barren of results. Mr. Bland's efforts to secure a quorum that would support his notion to close general debate upon his bill to soin the seigniorage of the silver bullion now in the Treasury were unsuccessful, and, after

sein the seigniorage of the silver bulled how in the Treasury were unsuccessful, and, after four votes by call of yeas and mays, upon which the largest number recorded was 1615, the House at 4:15 took a recess until 8 o'clock for the censideration of private pension bills. In the morning hour Mr. Boutelle's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for epise of all orders issued to the cemmander of the naval forces at Honolulu since March 4, 1803, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment changing the date to which the inquiry was limited to March 4, 1802, and passed.

When the House met to-night there were forty-one members in their seats. Mr. Martin of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on invalid Fansions, moved that the House resolve strett into Committee of the Whole to consider strett into Committee of the Whole to consider the House to proceed with the business for which the members had been assembled, but Mr. Kilgore humorously insisted that it was not tair to devolve the duty of legislation upon so few members.

Mr. Martin called for the yeas and nays on

Secretary Carlisle has received an interestng proposition from William O. McDowell of Liberty bell fame in reference to the recom-

mendation of the Light House Boari that the lighting of the Liberty status in New York harbor be discontinued. Mr. McDowell writes from Newark. N. J., saying:

I was the Chairman of the committee that first popularized and nationalized the undertaking that resulted later in the successful completion of the pedeata. In fewarding our work I placed a passenger need that the lies between New York city and 1800. This loss was both however, charged the control of the boat with its boat at 17st ran behind see that Later the boat became profitable, and over 10 the American committee have new in their treasury some reasons from the earnings of the boat, with interest see the same, and from voluntary contributions.

Mr. McDowell says the American committee was originally created as the result of a meeting held in New York city some twelve years ago. Its nowers were all placed subsequently in the hands of an executive committee of seven. Of this committee outly three active members remain. Three are dead and one is incapacitated. Neither the general nor executive committee have met in over seven years. The Treasurer of the committee is dead, and yet what remains of this committee is in possession of the 200,000 and in control of Liberty island by the courtesy of the Government. Mr. McDowell suggests that the time has some when the statue and island should be passed over to other coutrol.

"If this should be done the income of the

byer to other control.

If this should be done the income of the bears running to the island and from visitors would support not only the light, but make of the island itself one of the most attractive barks and breathing spots in the world. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions

eday discussed and ordered favorably re-orted the resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota calling on the Secretary of the Interior for his construction of the penaion law of December, 1883. This daw declares a penaion a vested right, and di-rects in what manner and under what circumrects in what manner and under what the stances the right may be suspended or the payment of a pension withheid. The payment of pension, it stipulated, was not to be suspended until after thirty days notice to the grantee and until after a full hearing of evidence.

dence.
Mr. Tawney's resolution cited seven pensions in his State that were suspended in April, 1880, and he wants to know how the Interior Department construes the law, and whether the names of the pensioners should not be restored to the rolls, the notice resulted by the act of December last given the pensioners, and the evidence taken before they are stopped.

The House Committee on Military Affairs lo-day completed and authorized Mr. Wheeler to report the Military Academy Appropriation fo report the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The bill as reported earried an appropriation of \$400.438, being \$42,108 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and \$62,745 below the estimates. A provision of the bill amends the law of 1892 so as to provide that hereafter no graduate of the academy shall be assigned to serve at the academy as a professor or instructor within two years after his graduation. The law of 1892 limited this limits four years. The appropriations made by the bill are for the usual expenses of the academy, pay of officers, instructors, helpers, &c., and for the improvement of buildings, grounds, and practice batteries.

The total number of fourth class Postmas ters appointed to-day was thirty-eight. Of this number twenty-seven were to fill vacaneles caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following for New York State: Frank Parker, at East Isin, vice J. A. Frazer, removed; R. J. Dickinson, at East Park, vice Grant Dickinson, resigned: Edwin Young, at Oswegatchie, vice G. N. Newcomb, resigned.

Psecretary Carlisle. Secretary Lamont, and Festmaster-General Bissell were not present at to-day's Cabinet meeting. The Hawaiian situation was discussed, with particular refer-ence to the letter of President Dole to Minister Willia.

Secretary Carlisle and party returned to this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Secre-lary was much refreshed by the trip.

THE LANDREAU CLAIM REJECTED.

It is the Claim in Which the Late Secretary Bistse Took Such a Lively Interest. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The United States Chillan Claims Commission, that has been in tession in this city for the past few months. to-day rejected by a majority vote the famous Landreau claim. The Commission is made up of the Chilian Minister, Mr. Guna; the United tates Commissioner, Mr. John Goode, and the bwiss Minister, Mr. Claparade, Mr. Goode lone voted in favor of the Landreau beirs This claim, involving the sum of \$5,000,000, was a few years ago an important feature of diplomacy. During the Adminstration of President Garfield, when James G Slaine was Secretary of State, Mr. Walker Blains and Mr. Trescott of the State Department were sent to South America in the inter-est of this claim, at a time when there were threats that the power of the Government of the United States might be used against Peru enforce its payment. Afterward an investigation was made by the Foreign Affairs Comlittee of the House of Representatives, of which ex-liepresentative Perry Belmont of New York was Chairman, when Jacob R. Shipperd and Henry W. Bistr of New Hamphire, then a member of the House and afterward a senator were the conspicuous figures. was during the progress of the investiga-

it was during the progress of the investiga-tion that the sensational scene occurred be-tween Mr. Belmont and Mr. Blaine. In which the latter, becoming restive under the pointed cross-questioning of the young Chairman of the committee, referred to him as a poppy or words to that effect.

The interests of the Chilian Government in this famous controversy were represented by George S. Boutwell, ex-Governor of Massa-chusetts, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and yx-United States Senator, and now a practis-leg lawyer in the city. The case has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence for sev-prai years. The claim was based on the fol-lowing facts:

as facts; we heophile Landreau, being a citizen or a act of France, as he alloged, between 1846 1886 discovered certain deposits of guano in the territory of Feru, which he claims not like a known to the authorities of that the. There was then an existing decreating the control of the state of the alleged, which gave to the discoverers to perty not before known, and including

deposits of guano, one-third of said preperty upon the knowledge of their existence being made known to the authorities. The Chillan Government always disputed the claim of Mr. Landresu, and the decision of the Commission now is that if the present claims and under the Landreau claim are sattlied to make domand for money their claim lies against Mr. Landreau and not against the Government of Chill.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE. Naw Jersey Senators Plead to Behalf of the

Industries in that State, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st.-Only four days for work, including Sunday, remain to the Senate Finance Committee, if they meet the prediction of Chairman Voorhees and report the Tariff bill on Tuesday next. As late as last night Mr. Voorhoes renewed his statement that the bill would be reported then, but it appears, if all reports be true, that so early a completion of the task will be impossible. No time is being lost, however, and last hight all the Demogratic members of the Pinance Committee met in Mr. Voorhees's room and discussed the situation for unward of two hours. Although a member of the committee, Mr. McPherson appeared as a pleader, and, assisted by Senator Smith, his colleague, made a strong address in behalf of the industries of his State for some protection. No State has eent more delegations to the capital than New Jersey, and her varied and large manufacturing establishments have found champions in her two Senators. A delegation of workingmen and manufacturers called on Senator Smith in his committee room this morning. and requested him to use his best endeavors to protect the interests of his constituents, and Mr. Smith assured them that he would, it being said that he went so far as to declare that unless the manufacturing interests of his State were properly cared for he would vote against the bill. Many of these men represented the jute manufacturers, who also interviewed Senator Hill. This delegation subsequently said that both these Senators assured them that unless their interests

tors assured them that unless their interests were protected in the bill they would vote with the Republicans to recommit.

After leaving the Senate the delegation went over to the House to have a conference with Representative Warner of New York, Mr. Warner met them in the west corridor, near the elevator. They told Mr. Warner that Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island would move to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee in order that they might be heard, and that Senator Hill of New York and Senator Smith of New Jersey would vote for Senator Smith of New Jersey would vote for that motion. Their purpose in seeing Mr. Warner was to secure his cooperation. This Mr. Warner flatly refused.

New Jersey would vote for that motion. Their purpose in seeing Mr. Warner was to secure his cooperation. This Mr. Warner flatly refused.

"We understand that you are a free trader," said one of the delegation.

"I am," replied Mr. Warner. "But if it is necessary to provide revenues for the Government from a duty on imports. I believe in an equitable distribution of these duties."

"Well, said one of the workingmen doggedly. "if you won't help us we will get the hearing anyway. We will have it in spite of you."

"I have no desire to prevent you from securing the hearing," he said. "but I believe that the bill ought to be passed as speedily as possible, and I am not disposed to delay it for any purpose whatsoever."

At this point another member of the delegation broke in. "We have been working only haif time for some months," said he. "We used a part of this time to kill the Democrat who was running against Mr. Quigg. Mr. Quigg. who was standing near, nodded his head approvingly. "We shall utilize more of our spare time to defeat your election next autumn." continued the speaker.

"All right, gentlemen," said Mr. Warner. "de as you choose about that. If the Wilson bill works as I think it will work, you will all be delighted with its provisions, and ready to yote for me or any other Democrat when the time comes. If it does not prove as beneficial as I think it will, you will very naturally vote against the Democratic party. But in any event I will take my medicine like a man."

An interesting story is told in connection with Mr. Smith's visit to the Finance Committee at its session last night. Mr. Smith made an argument in behalf of higher duties for some of the industries in his State that had been hard hit by the Wilson bill, and, being unsble to get any assurance as to what the committee would do, began to inform the committee ward for the papers and documents in his fate that had been hard hit by the Wilson bill, and, being unsble to get any assurance as to what the committee recorn and subsequently sent for

lome to He Printed on Pintes Secretary WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - Acting Secretary Curtis said to-day that the department would wait until a large batch of bonds was received at the Treasury from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing before forwarding any of them to Assistant Treasurer Jordan at New York. Some of the bonds were ready now to be sent there, til Monday or Tuesday. In connection with the present issue of bonds it is said at the Treasury Department that the original instructions to prepare the new bonds were given by Secretary Foster to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in February, 1803. At that time the necessity for an issue of bonds seemed so urgent that work on the plates was pushed forward under great pressure. The plates were prepared to almost the point of completion when the decision to issue bonds was reconsidered.

In April of the same year instructions were In April of the same year instructions were again received at the bureau to prepare for an issue of bonds and some changes were made in the plates, which were then held in readiness until the details of the loan should be determined upon. The plates remained in readiness for completion until Jan. 17, 1804, when instructions were received to complete them in accordance with the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of that date. The plates as originally prepared contemplated the payment of interest semi-annually, while the last instructions required that the interest should be paid quarterly. This necessitated another change in the plates. The orders originally received contemplated registered bonds of the denominations of \$100, \$1,000, and \$10,000, and coupon bonds of \$100 and \$1,000, and the denominations only.

The pressure for the bonds was so great that it did not permit the making of any radical changes in the designs, and the bonds of the denominations mentioned for the new five percents are from the designs made in February. 1863, modified and improved, however, to the extent that the time given the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for their completion would permit. The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued Jan. 17 last, provides for the issue of \$60 bonds, both registered and coupon. This denomination was not contemplated in the original order, and an entirely new set of designs had to be prepared, which are believed to be in point of artistic beauty and excellence of workmanahip superior to anything that has ever been issued by the Government. again received at the bureau to prepare for an

Woman Suffrage Convention.

Washington, Feb. 1d.—The session of the Convention of the National American Woman's Buffrage Association began at 10 o'clock this morning. Rachel Foster Avery, the Corresponding Secretary, read her report, which was a review of the work and the results that have been accomplished both in this country

have been accomplished both in this country and abroad. A general discussion followed as to the progress of the movement in the successful States.

The report of the Southern committee was presented by Miss Laura Clay, who said that four different associations in the South had been added to the national association during the year. After a long discussion on the need of the South, and of the progress that has been made a recess was taken until afternoon, when services were held in memory of Mrs. Lucy Stone. Flizabeth Cakes Smith, the Honialned Stanford, the Hon Charles O'Neil, and George W. Childs, at which addresses were made by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others.

Proposition to Save the Wreck of the Kear-

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Merritt Wrecking Company of New York has made a proposition to the Navy Department to save the wreck of the old corvette Kearsarge, now lying on Roncador Reef. The terms are said to be reasonable, but the matter will be held in reasonable, but the matter will be held in absyance by the department until the arrival of Admiral Stanton and the officers and crew of the Rearsarge at New York on the Tlat in-stant. Admiral Stanton informed the depart-ment prior to sailing from Colon that there was little chance of saving the wreek, and this opinion is adopted by naval officials, who thin the effort to save the old craft will cost mere than the result will be worth except from a sentimental candpoint. entimental standpoint.

Mr. Hisir of New Hampshire introduced a bill in the House to-day to appropriate \$20,000 to reacus the armament of the Rearsarge, apparently under the impression that her present guns were those that sunk the Aisbama, but this is not the case.

NEW LAWS FOR MILHOLLAND. FINAL CUT PRICE SALE.

THE LEGISLATURE PEPECTED TO ABOLISH THE SUBWAY BOARD,

Then if Legis'ation Will Get Republicana Employed on the Parks and the Speed-way "Platt and I" Mean to Have It, John E. Milholland and his friends of "The Republican Organization of the City and County of New York" demonstrated that they are the most practical of practical coliticians last night. The Provisional Committee met in parlor D It of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and decided to make an immediate appeal to the Republican Legislature to provide the necessary legislation to build up the organization in this city. Mr. Milholland and his friends know what they want, and if they don't see it they are prepared to ask for it:

Oh, pray, make no mistake— We are not shy : We're very wide awake,

T. Piatt and L. First they appointed a committee of seven on "reform legislation." This committee is composed of Gen. Michael Kerwin, Otto Irving Wise, Dr. Hamilton Williams, James B. Townsend, Chaster H. Southworth, Edward Dubois, and Robert Gordon, and its duties are to proceed to Albany and there of the Republican majority the passage of laws which will help the Re publican party in this city by providing pat-ronage for their dispensing. They are also to ask for amendments to the ballot law, which will be more liberal than the existing law.

Then two other committees of seven memhers each were authorized. The first ! to inquire into the manner of employment of workmen for the speedway and on park improvements, and the second to report on the advisability of abolishing the present Board of Electrical Control, which means Jacob Hess. Both of these committees will work in conjunction with that on "reform legislation," for both are expected to report the necessity of legislation to secure Republi can patronage on the park and subway work. It was decided to appoint these committees declared that, with a Republican Legislature. there is no reason why all these improvements should be under way in the city, with no opportunity for a Republican laboring man to secure employment on any of them. Subway Commissioner Jacob Hess them. Subway Commissioner Jacob Hess was denounced as a Republican, who was of no use to the party, as he has provided no patronage for Republicans on the subways. It was said that the life of the present Subway Commission will expire by (periodical) limitation on Nov. 1, 1804, but that is not early enough, and provision should be made for a new Commission, which willbe ac constituted that lie-publican laborers can share in the patronage. "I guess the Committee of Thirty will see the beneft of an endorsement by Mr. Platt when they find that a little helpful legislation is secured with his help and the Milholiand men get all the patronage." said a member of the committee after the meeting last night. Some of the men present last night were inclined to scoff at the Republicans who are raising their voice for harmony. They said that the cry ought rather to be. Lave go me trote!" and that it will become more general when some gentiemen feel the squeeze of legislation.

When Mr. Milholland's organization first gained a footing in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district, liugh Whorisky posed as the intrict leader. Peter H. McDonald, flopped into it Whorisky and his friends deserted. They chances.

If no other evidence was wanting in proof of the interest which the Union League Club takes in the work of the Committee of Thirty, the fact that it has undertaken to furnish the money to perfect the new organization under the Hilss-Root plan would be sufficient. was denounced as a Republican, who was

money to perfect the new organization under the Hiss-Root plan would be sufficient. The club's Committee on Reorganization has sent circulars to every member of the club calling for contributions. The circular says that \$15,-000 will protably be enough.

OLD ARTHUR MEN REMEMBER, And if They Can Down Thomas C, Platt They Will,

Another movement is on foot here in New fork city to overthrow Thomas C. Platt as the master Republican of the State, and to abolish his influence on the Republican party in New York county. It is proposed to mass the old Arthur element in New York city, and in this way to start an opposition, which is to send Mr. Platt back to Tioga, on the banks of the

Susquehanna. It was ascertained last night that Elihu Root, the distinguished lawyer and member of the Union League Club, has the movement in charge, and that he is to give a dinner, at which the sentiments of the old Arthur contingent are to be expressed. He has already G. Burleigh of Whitehall, who has been men tioned as a candidate for Governor this fall.

tioned as a candidate for Governor this fall.

At Mr. Root's dinner it is proposed to have around the table, besides Mr. Burleigh, Cornelius N. Bilss. Col. George Bilss. ex-tolector Joel B. Erhardt ex-Surveyor George W. Lyon, ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Bollins, ex-Judge Horace Russell, and Col. S. V. E. Cruger. If there are any other old Arthur men in the State efforts will be made to get them together also, but Mr. Burleigh is about the only distinguished Arthur light left outside of New York county.

All of the gentlemen named, with the exception of Mr. Burleigh, are members of the Committee of Thirty appointed by the Republican County Committee to reorganize their party in New York county. All are members of the Union League Club. This committee, in fact, is dominated by Republicans who have always been of the Arthur persussion and followed their chief till he was burled at Albany.

Mr. Platt and President Arthur had a bitter

have always been of the Arthur persuasion and followed their chief till he was buried at Albany.

Mr. Platt and President Arthur had a bitter quarrel immediately on Gen. Arthur's elevation to the Presidency, and it was never healed, Mr. Platt going to the Chicago Convention in 1884 and supporting Mr. Blaine. Mr. Platt and Mr. Blaine up to that time had never been friendly, but Mr. Platt declared for Blaine, and it was then an easy matter to defeat Gen. Arthur for renomination. The followers of Gen. Arthur, among them some of the gentlemen above named, have never forgiven Mr. Platt for his action at that Convention, and it is now the plan of Mr. Root and his friends to take steps to inaugurate a movement which will effectually crush the Tioga chieftain.

It is not known when this dinner is to take place, or just what steps the Arthur contingent propose to take, but they are determined to light Mr. Platt. The feeling between the Republicans was not at all allayed yesterday by the news of this movement. Col. Joel B. Frhardt left for California yesterday afternoon to be absent two or three weeks. It was said that the dinner would be delayed until his return.

JERSEY CITY DEMOCRATS.

They Hold a Meeting with a View of Getting Together Again. The Hudson County Democratic Central

Committee held a meeting last night in the eadquarters, in Grove street, Jersey City, and took preliminary steps toward healing the dissensions in the party which have brought upon it three successive defeats. The first was the election of Mayor Wanser, the second the election of Alderman-at-Large Simpson, and the third the election of Sheriff

In less than two years Jorsey Ofty and Hud-In less than two years Jorsey City and Hudson county, with a normally large Democratic majority, have been turned over to the lisuabilicans. After the election of Sheriff Toffey many leading Democrats, who were opposed to the manner in which the party had been managed, organized a committee and asserted they were the only regular committee. The other committee, under the lead of Robert Pavis and beans McLaughlin, were not inclined to surrender control of the machine, and consequently there was a clash.

Then came the Provisional Committee, which included flow, werts Alien I. McDermott ex-Gov. Bedie, District-Attorney Winfield, and others not identified with either faction. The Provisional Committee formulated a plan of reorganization, but the Central Committee rejected it. Recently Alien I. McDermott, in his capacity as Chairman of the State Committee arrongly intimated that he would recognize the Reform Committee, the first committee mentioned above and let it name the election officers.

This had the effect of alarming the Central, or Davis-McLaughlin. Committee, and it is now willing to make overtures for a reconciliation. Edward F. C. Young presided at the meeting last night. A resolution was offered that the Chairman appoint a committee of one from each district to conter with a similar committee from the Reform Committee of one from each district to conter with a similar committee from the Reform Committee of one from each district to conter with a similar committee from the Reform Committee of the Pressy, Judge James N. Davis, and others are constituted for the party Chairman Found by a large majority. Chairman Found by the contert has conference Committee to-day. son county, with a normally large Democratic

kitchen stove hast night, sot fire to her dress. She was so severely burned about har waist that she lies in an unconsolous condition, and her death is looked for houriy. The Washington Life Insurance Company's thirty-fearth annual statement, which we publish in another column, presents many strong pothis and shows its prospectors condition. The total assets on Dec. 81, 1200, were \$12,231.576.31, showing a gain of more than \$600,000 on the previous year, made.

MASSACHUSETTS STATESMEN.

INTERESTED IN BAPID TRANSIT AND THE ARION BALL

They are Visiting New York and They Be-rote the Bastime to the Service of Their Biate, but They Have Their Evenings Of As the twenty-siz Massachusetts statesmen who spent yesterday at Bellport, I. L. investigating a bicycle railroad filed into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night shortly after 0, the Senator with the goatee acted as spokesman. When is the supper hour?" he asked the

Supper is ready now." was the reply. These statesmen are members of the House and Senate committees on rapid transit. Some of them are from Boston, and more of them are from the country districts. They are doing their duty to their State in the daytime. They gree displeased with your purchase, your money back.

have their evenings off.

After "supper" the Massachusetts legislators went around to the Lafayette Post recep-Both Stores Open This Evening Until 10 tion at the Masonic Temple "just for the sake of Jack Adams." They didn't stay long, and when they returned to the hotel each little group seemed to be nursing a scheme and anxious to shake the others. New York was

new to them. 'Now, in regard to the action of the Massachusetts House in voting to abolish the Puritan day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer," said the Senator with the goates to a Bun reporter, "I may say-er, by the way, where is that Madlson Square The Perjury Case On in the Court of Oyer Garden building? Just across the common, Most of the proceedings in the Over and Terch? Well, as I was going to say in regard to the humiliation, fasting, and-er-say, is that miner Court yesterday, on the trial of President Joseph F. Blaut for perjury in swearing

ball on there to-night?" "Yes, the Arion ball is. Are the members of your committee going?"

The Senator with the goates put his finger to his eye and said: "Not for publication, my boy. One or two of us may drop over just to see the building. Right across the common, is it?" and he was gone. Two members of his committee went with

see the building. Right across the common, is it?" and he was gone.

Two members of his committee went with him.

In another group of three men who had wandered into the caid to see what it looked like, was the member of the House, who wore a soft felt hat and a jolly moustache.

"Yee, we've spent the day in Beliport," he said, "and saw the bicycle railroad. Rapid transit is a vast and difficult problem, and—er—any, some one told me to-night that the Madison Square Garden is a fine building. Just over across the park, you say?"

His two companions permitted their cigars to go out and listened.

"That's where they have the French balls, isn't it? And, by the way, some one told me that they were holding the Arion there to-night. It's a masked ball? But in regard to this problem of rapid transit which is even now worrying your beautiful city—er—What time did you say it began? Well, this rapid transit problem is too big to discuss how. Giad to have you come in and see us to-morrow. Dress suits are not absolutely necessary, are they? No? Come in to-morrow." and the member of the House with the soid and the member of the House with the soid door.

"Nice city, this of yours," said the very thin and very tall Menator, and well governed, too, as far as I can see. It isn't Boston, of course, but the two cities are much alike; a number of Boston people have settled here. As I was remarking to my friend here when you came up, we people in the Eastern cities are all—er—say, do you know anything about the Arion ball? Something like the French ball, did you say? Um—m-m yes, and New York is well governed. That speaks for itself. And—and, say, would you mind telling me how to get to the Madison Square Garden? My friend and I want to see the building."

They went.

"Down our way," said a country member, who had gathered three others about him and was watching the clock. Down our way we all think New York is a big town, but there is more wickedness here than in Boston, you know."

"Are you going to the Arion ball to-night?"

crease its capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and the quarterly report of June, 1891, to the department.

The certificate of increase of the capital stock was signed by W. Wetmore Cryder and Louis Thompson, the cashier of the bank, and set forth that 3,000 shares of the capital stock had been subscribed for, of which Blaut bought 100 shares, McDonald, as trustee, 1,000 shares, and as an individual 150 shares. Mr. Preston then told what his duties are. He must examine the books, but he admitted that, as in this case, the books might not show that notes had been accepted in payment for the capital stock.

Mr. Lauterbach here arose, and in a lengthy argument said that when his client swore to the report that the stock had been paid for in cash, his statement was not made with any criminal intent, and that Mr. Preston knew at the time that the payment had been made partly in cash and partly in notes.

Cashier Louis Thompson restined that the increase of the stock of the bank was accomplished after a peculiar fashlon. Blaut, he said had secured consent of the directors to obtain subscriptions, and he was to have 5 per cent, commission. When the time came to tay for the stock alleged to have been subscribed for, Blaut took McDonald to the cashier's office and gave three notes of \$50,000 each, made by the Fort Wayne Electric Company through McDonald. In return for the notes they received a check for \$150,000, which was turned over to the bank to pay for the stock. The notes were renewed from time to time, and in this way no deficiency was shown on the books. The case will be reaumed on Monday.

Justice Ingranham confirmed yesterday the finding of an inquest that President Blaut owed the bank \$41,500 on his notes, secured by collateral enough to reduce the total indebtedness to \$21,803.78. The receiver took judgment by default against Blaut for that amount.

seribed for, Blaut took and south the series of \$50,000 ler's office and gave three notes they received a check for \$150,000 lev's office they received they received a check for \$150,000 lev's office they received they as hown on the books. The case will be resulted to debtedness to \$21,903,78. The receivers took good lateral enough to reduce the total indicates they office they received they rec

THE ARION BALL.

elevators would keep; that it could not be kept through the spring, and that he had Einborate Decorations and a Brilliant Pageant at the Big Garden. reached this conclusion from samples of the

The vast interior of Madison Square Garden was never perhaps so lavishly decorated as last night, when the annual masquerade ball of the Arion Society tack place.
A row of Corinthian columns, surmounted

reached this conclusion from samples of the wheat. The remainder of the big stock at New York of something like 16,000,000 bushels was declared to be all right.

Heavy soiling here and at Chicago caused a panicky feeling for a time. Then it was announced over the signature of Mr. Frederick Dare. Chairman of the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange, that the wheat in store at New York had been reinspected on the 12th inst. and found to be sound. That and the denial of the impending failures railied prices, particularly as it was reported that Mr. Leater had bought half a million bushes, that Armour & Co. were buying, that William R. Linn was also a friend of wheat at the low prices, and that the bargain hunters were out in Chicago just as they are in New York when stocks and bonds are very low.

The upshot of the matter was that the market recovered all of the early decline and closed 's to be higher than on Thursday night, although at one time prices here were 1c. lower than then. Exporters took 160,000 bushels, and the sales of futures here were 1c. lower than then. Exporters took 160,000 bushels, and the sales of futures here were 120,000 hushels, and the sales of futures here were small, but wheat was considered very cheap. A report that Wall street operators had been liquidating "long" wheat was denied. by a globe, on which stood a flying figure representing Vanity, divided the dancing space resenting Vanity, divided the daucing space so that an aisle was formed in which the crowd walked and admired those in the boxes. A string of incandescent electric lamps hung between the columns, and strings of smilax were draped around them, while in front of the boxes and draped from the roof were clusters of flowers entwined in evergreen. At 10:30 o'clock committees in costume marched on the floor and united in a grand salute. Then the masqueraders joined in the opening polonaise. About midnight trumpets announced the approach of the grand pageant. The seven floats in the procession were preceded by fifty harlequins, and followed by a large retinue of persons in various costumes.

followed by a large retinue of persons in various coatumes.

The first float represented Money, the Goddess of Fortune being seated on an immense soan bubble. Following the float was a figure representing Superintendent Byrnes leading a number of bank Presidents by a halter.

After the pageant the trumpets announced that the dancing was to begin, and the floor was soon covered with a gay throng. Before the dancing began the harlequins did some clever tumbling.

Among those present were the following State Senators who were the guests of exsenttor Charles A. Stadler: Benators Coggeshall, Collins, Rice, Ahearn, Smelzer, Kilburn, Stapleton, Saxton, Pound, Wolff. The dead body of Frederick Schlomann, a superintendent of the Brooklyn branch of the

Mr. Singerty Brings About Harmony. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16. - Through the efforts Pilling street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had committed suicide by cutting his left wrist of William M. Singerly harmony has been re-stored in the Democratic party here. with a penknife. He was 36 years old and he

Senator Markley, candidate for Congress-man at large, and Magistrate Diamond, candi-date for City Magistrate, are withdrawn. They were nominated by the Pennsylvania Democ-racy in opposition to the regular candidates. Congressman McAleer has been one of the bolters, and by the terms of the agreement he is to be renominated.

Henator Markley will also be renominated for the State Senato. New rules for the party are to be drawn up.

Pensions Granted.

by night Mrs. Schlomann went among friends, but failed to obtain any trace of him. Yesterday morning she asked John Morrissey, an eighbor, to search the stable where Schlomann kept his horse and burgy. Morrissey proke in the door and Schlomann's body was found in the burgy.

An examination of the burgy showed that the man had made preparations for his death. He had put a pail in front of him. into which the blook had flowed. Coroner treamer gave an order for the removal of the body to an undertaker's. At the office of the company it was said that Schlomann's accounts were all right. Mrs. Schlomann's accounts were all right. Mrs. Schlomann told the police that her buscand had been in poor health lately and was undoubtedly demented when he killed himself. Washingrov, Fab. 1tt-Pensions have been granted as follows: Connecticut.—Original.—Charles A. Luah, Bridgepott, Fairfield.

haw Jersey.—Original.—Hannah G. Sheppard (nurse). Port Elizabeth. Cumberland: Harry H. Howan. Mount Holly, Burlington. Additional.—John Kausign, Newark, Fasel. Renewal and increase—John Slodiim Avon-bythe Nea. Monmonth. Increase—John Slodiim Avon-bythe Nea. Monmonth. Increase—John Millenbung, Flatufield. Punn. Heissus—Hermand Baker. Camden. Camden: Pdwin Hall, Hover. Morria Original Widows. Ac.—Ann Mirphy, Hoboken, Hudson.

New York. Original.—David H. Hammend, Dryden. York Steller, Services, Hoboken, Hudson.

New York Steller, Connections Saw York. Services. Control of the Contro Connecticut -- Original--Charles & Luah, Bridgeport Lafavette Post, G. A. H., gave a reception at Masonic Temple last evening in honor of Na-tional Commander in-Chief J. G. B. Adams of Massachusetts, who is on his way to attend the encampment of the Department of the Potomas in Washington. There were over 300 mem-bers of the post and guests present. PATCHOGUE, Peb. 16.-Mrs. Valentine Eli, a

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st. -State Department officials continue to assert that the letter of President Dole to Minister Willis has not yet been "officially" received by them. Secre-tary Greaham said he presumed that it was included in the mail which arrived in San Francisco from Honoluly restactar, and would therefore not reach him has dive or aix

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Wheat, as a factor in society life, will before long assume as prominent a place as cordage. Nobody has ever been able to tell why the large contingent of men who hang about the clubs up town, and frequent the better class of restaurants, make up their minds every year or two to unite in a plunge on certain stocks. The social position of the Waterburys may have had something to do with it in the Cordage matter, but the wheat graze is not to be explained in a similar way. The entire uptown contingent began to buy wheat six months ago, and it has remained bullish ever since. In the face of the most appalling decline in history. As one record after another for May wheat has been broken, the wellfor May wheat has been broken, the welldressed throng of Wall street speculators above
Twenty-third street have heaved an extra
sigh, put up more margin, and stuck to their
original theory that it must go up some day.
They talk freely and indulge in bitter personal remarks about Chicago, which seems to
be the beginning and end of every wheat apaculator's discussion. There may be and there
doubtless is a question about the final direction which the price of wheat will take, but
there is no question at all about the thorough
thrashing which the up-town contingent has
had in this particular line of speculation during the past three months. Wheat is a sore
subject for general discussion among them
nowadays. nubject for newadays.

One of the lawyers for the prosecution in the McKane case said yesterday that he was rather surprised at the continued reference in the papers to McKane's composure, "nerve," and general assurance while he was on trial. "I do not think," said the attorney. "that any careful judge of character would give McKane credit for any particular endowment of this sort during the trial. It was not nerve at all. It was simply an instance of a man who had been so long free from restraint, and who believed himself so practically omnipotent in his own field, that it never really conducted to him that there could possibly be any serious menace to his liberty. Even when the testimony conclusively proved him to be a perjurer, he still regarded it with the flippant air of a man whose power and influence were so great as to lift him above the usual penalties for ordinary crimes. The majority of people of Gravesend are not well to do, while McKane's fortune is a considerable one. He is certainly worth a good deal more than a million dollars, and a man of this wealth and influence in a small town is a very great personage. In the minor talk of the trial, by the way, Judge Bartlett has come in for a good deal of complimentary notice. His position was a trying one, but at no time were his decisions open to criticism. sort during the trial. It was not 'nerve' at all.

If the new Jockey Club is to follow in the footsteps of its Paris namesake it will be a very exclusive organization indeed. It will unquestionably be the policy of its managers to keep out undesirable people, but it is a question whether they will ever succeed in drawing the lines as finely as they draw them in Paris. At the present time there are only two American members of the Paris Jockey Club. American members of the Paris Jockey Club, while Englishmen are so unpopular in that organization that the ciub has the record of having blackballed the titled son of an English ambassador, a British duke, and an English earl of enormous wealth and power in the turf world. What is more, all of these men were blackballed in the course of six weeks. It aroused a lot of talk in the club world of London, as it is a question whether three more desirable clubmen could have been picked out of the English ilst. They could apply with absolute safety for membership in any English club in the world, but the Jockey Club in Paris would not have them. It was impossible to get any explanation from the club officials, though an effort was made by the Ambassador whose son had been "pilled." One story has it that the Englishmen were rejected because of the French hatred of England just now; but another and more widely accepted explanation is that Frenchmen object to the lack of politeness and the general assumption of superiority which Englishmen assume when criticising the affairs of foreigners. while Englishmen are so unpopular in that

Englishmen were rejected because of the French hatred of England just and the Prench hatred of England just and the present assumption of superiority which Englishmen assume when criticising the affairs of foreigners.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is poking things up at a very lively rate in London, it the enthusian and points in several assumption of superiority in the analysis of foreigners.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is poking things up at a very lively rate in London, it the enthusians and snap of his newspaper are any indication of his mental activity. The Pall Mail Gazetie now has quite an extensive sale in New York, among people who are interested in the efforts of one of the best known New York, or sin London journalism, and the paper is read with interest on account of its accurate reflex of American methods in journalism. It is curious to see how rapidly the English papers are falling into line in the wake of this American pioneer in London. The Westminster Gazetie and the N. Janues 1 American pioneer in London. The Westminster Gazetie and the N. Janues 2 and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London. The Westminster Gazetie and the N. Janues 2 and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London. The Westminster Gazetie and the N. Janues 2 and the Program and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the American pioneer in London and Chronical Control of the Correspondent in Southern Europe," or else it would have the refined and non-committal head. By Telegraph." But in the other papers, since Mr. Astor began to write the head lines in the Pail Mail Gazette, the new would probably be placed before the public in a more intelligent and descriptive fashion.

The big benefit at the Metropolitan was notable for the sudden recognition received by Mr. Parry. He was the stage manager of one of the most notable operatic performances on record, and it is a remarkable thing that during the whole entertainment, despite its unusual nature, there was not a single hitch. Five operas were performed, the scenery and Five operas were performed, the scenery and costumes changed yet the singers were all in accord, not a sheet of music was misplaced, and every one of the operatic excerpts was faithfully and skilfully performed in every detail. The audience seemed to recognize this toward the end of the performance, and hence the sudden prominence of Mr. Parry. If the benefit showed nothing class, it exhibited in a convincing manner the remarkable facility, precision, and capability of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra. The performance of this body of musicians is regarded by music lovers as really marveilous, in view of the tax which was placed upon them by the rapid changes of bill and the substitution of different leaders.

"If you want to understand how phenomenal has been the growth of Brooklyn." said an official of that city yesterday, "just consider the history of dentistry in that city. The original Dr. Skinner, father of the present one, original Dr. Skinner, father of the present one, was the first dentist in Brooklyn, and he had fitten students. Only three of them are now alive but who would imagine that any could be still on the carpet and able to glance over the entire history of a profession in the third city of the continent? The sons of some of these boys of old Dr. Skinner—such as Dr. Cooper and one or two others—are scarcely at manhood's prime to-day."

DIFORCES AND CROSS BILLS, Mrs. Reed's Bill Induced Her Daughter to File One and Now There's a Damage Suit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—On July 28, 1803, a bill for divorce was filed in the Circuit Court by Elizabeth S. Reed against Franklin J. Reed. who was for twenty years cashier in the Water office. Mrs. Heed accused her husband of all kinds of meanness, including non-support. When she was sick in bed, she says, he would come home from prayer meeting and dance and shout to annoy her. Mrs. Reest had a daughter by a lormer marriage, and the daughter. Ida May, married George H. Townsend, a lawyer.

Mr. Reed filed a cross bill. He said that at the time of his marriage Mrs. Reed of that at the time of his marriage Mrs. Reed of that her husband had been dead nine years, and that he afterward learned that she had two divorced husbands living at that time. The filing of this cross bill added tuel to the flames, for Mrs. Reed's daughter, Attorney Townsend's wife, siding with her mother, filed a bill against her husband. This was on Nov. 16, 1853. In the bill Mrs. Townsend alleged infidelity. On Feb. 6 Townsend filed a cross bill, charging his wife with having deserted him on May 4, 1801. Mrs. Townsend answered the cross bill, and denied desertion, and the latest phase of the tangle came early this week, when Townsend began a suit for \$20,000 damages against his mother-in-law. Mrs. Reed, and one William alias Johnny Ambrey. When she was sick in bed, she says, he would

R. M. Howe's Son, who has carried on an extensive furniture business in Fulton street and Redford avenue. Brooklyn, has made an as-signment for the benefit of his creditors. The store was burned out a year ago.

One of Mnine's Smart Old Ludles.

from the Daily Escaper Journal. Mrs. Nancy Richardson is one of Ripley's smart old ladies. She lives alone about a mile from the main road, and takes care of a stock of four own twelve sheep, and a lock of hear the is 83 years of age, and can read readily manual reasons.

HAPPY SERGEANT DUNN.

THE GREAT WEITHER PROPHET IN THE RIGH TOWER.

No Matter What the Weather or How Hard the Wind May Blow He Keeps Well and Cheerful-What His Secret Is, Sergeant Elias B. Dunn, who, since the Department of Agriculture has taken charge of the Weather Bureau, has been popularly known as Farmer Dunn, is one of the very best known men in this city. His popularity, except with his legion of personal friends, is, however, of a varying quality. On rainy days, when the skies are leaden and the streets are muddy, he is reviled and execrated by unthinking pedestrians, but when the sun shines and the skies are blue, and nature is smiling, the Sergeant is patted on the back, metaphori-

Sergeant Dunn always has rosy cheeks and

cally speaking, and made much of,

cally speaking, and made much of.

Sergeant Dunn always has rosy cheeks and a joily smile, a clear eye and a springy gait. He is a picture of health whether the barometer he high or low.

How do I keep well and fat and chipper? repeated the famous weather manipulator to the questions which a reporter put to him yesterday. "Come into this inner office and I'll tell you. Look out, there! Don't bump into that psycrometer, or there'll be a gale on the coast in five minutes. Sit down. Now I'll tell you why I am a thoroughly healthy man. I simply follow Shakespeare's advice, and let good digestion wait on appetite. I have the appetite and I have the good digestion, and it is all due to a little fact of mine for taking the artificially digested food, Paskola. Ever heard of Faskola? No? My boy, I'm sorry for you. Some 'lime ago! I lost my appetite and began to lose flesh, too. I tried all sorts of things, and linally my ductor told me to use Paskola. He said that if anything would put flesh on a man's hones and straighten out his digestive organs it was that. I confess that I hadn't much faith in it despite his high recommendation, but I took his advice, and I'ls built me up and set me together again in fine shape. I'm a Paskola crank now, my friends tell me, but that is because I always speak well of anything that deserves it, and I have been chanting the part's and if Paskola affects everythody the way it does him, it must, indeed, be all that physicians and scientists are claiming for this great artifically predigested food.—Ada.

The Traffic in it Prospers, Although it is Unwholesome and Diegal,

GOSHEN, N. Y., Feb. 16.-The gathering of the allppery elm crop of the New York and New Jersey dairy farms begins early in February and continues until well along in May. The work is at its greatest activity during March and April. It may surprise a great many people in New York city to know that much of the canned chicken they buy, and not a small portion of the chicken salad they order at restaurants, or take advantage of as free lunch, are canned chicken and chicken saind only by commercial courtesy. They are in reality simply the compounded results of the slippery elm product of the dairy farms. This is not the slippery eim of grateful positice fame, and of far-reaching popularity as the glib 'cud' of the rural small boy. This slippery elm does not belong to the vegetable world. It is of the animal kingdom-a member of the animal kindgom as callow as callow can be, and more slippery than any oyster. It is calves-calves so young that they have

cattle are known to the trade as jerked beel.

Hy courtesy of age they are rated at a monetary value live or six times higher than they
would have brought if they had been put on
the market fifteen or twenty years before as

would have brought if they had been put on the market fifteen or twenty years before as alippary elm.

Milk trains reach their destination at Jersey City or New York at hours far into the night. The bob veal and jerked beef traffic would not prosper if it were not for this. Darkness is an all-important factor in the business, for the goods could not be delivered at destination by day. The veal and beef are backed in large baskets and loaded in the special meat cars at the various milk stations. Sometimes, in the height of the season, five or six meat cars will be needed to a train. Before the train reaches its freight house at Jersey City or New York these cars are detached, generally at the further limit of the yard. Then they are run out on dark switches, where the agents of the city dealers meet them and spirit away the immature and overmature eargoes. Now and then a car is selzed by health inspectors, bus these selzures are few and far between.

Sausage makers—especially those who manufacture 'Frankfuriers'—canning factories, cheap restaurants, and out-of-the-way butchers and meat markets work the meat up into their various disguises and in that way it gets into more general circulation among consumers than it could by outright selling of it as weal and beef, although large quantities of it are disposed of in this way in the poorer quarters of the city. Thousands of tons of this unwholesome stuff is successfully sold every season, and the profits to the shippers and dealers are very large.

HUGH J. GRANT NOT PRESIDENT. He Objects to a Circular of the Traders' and Travellers' Accident Company.

Ex-Mayor Grant is annoyed by the continued use of his name as President of the Traders' and Travellers' Accident Company. Mr. Grant secured a copy yesterday of a circular with his

secured a copy resterday of a circular with his name printed at the top as President and member of the Executive Committee. The circular is signed by H. N. Fraser. Secretary, and begins:

"I desire to call your attention to the names of the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors of this company, with some of whom you are doubtless acquainted."

When he received this circular Mr. Grant prepared a statement to the effect that he has not been a member of the Traders' and Travellers' accident Company for more than a year; that he resigned at that time, and that the company had notice that he would no longer serve as President. The office of the company is at 287 Broadway.

Uncovering Tax Bodgers.

HORNELISVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 1d.-The New York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad Company, claiming that its property in the town of Portage, Livingston county, was assessed of Portage. Livingston county, was assessed beyond the equitable share of the company's burdon of the taxation for that town, asked that the valuation be reduced. The request being refused, the company obtained an order from the court to examine before a referse certain individual taxpayers of the town who were conspicuous in insisting that the Eris was not paying its share of the taxes. The result thus far has been the discovery of the fact that six of these taxpayers are the possessors of \$100,000 worth of property which has not been returned by them for taxation, and the hearing is not half through. This result has devided the railroad company to look for similar tax dodging in other towns along its line, and a startling revolution in property valuation in the rural districts is expected.

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